



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 27, 1912.

THE UNITED RAILROADS.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

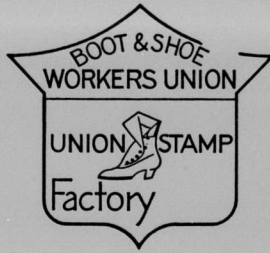
ORDER AT MEETINGS.

AMERICA'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

CLOSER AFFILIATION OF UNIONS.

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF LABOR COUNCILS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 1912

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.



Means Deep and Sweeping Reductions on Most All Lines of Merchandise.

TO Dispose of our Entire Stock Before Going to the New Store

**"WE REMOVE THE PROFITS SO
YOU'LL REMOVE THE GOODS"
Exceptional Savings Prevail**

See Daily Newspaper Announcements for Details of Sale

NOW
MARKET
AND
SIXTH STS.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

SOON
MARKET
AND
FIFTH STS.

Printing and Publishing

Entire satisfaction is always guaranteed.

All Banners, Badges, Pennants,
Regalia and Printed Matter made
under UNION conditions in
California, thereby benefiting
HOME INDUSTRY



WALTER N. BRUNT COMPANY

Manufacturers of
BANNERS, PARADE FLAGS, BADGES
LAPEL BUTTONS, ETC.

880 Mission Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Phones: Kearny 1966; Home J 1966

Unsurpassed for Scenic Grandeur

When going East, be sure to go via the
world's pictorial route, the

Western Pacific Railway

THE NEW CROSS-CONTINENT LINE

For one hundred miles through the
marvelous gorge of the Sierras—the
Feather River Canyon. Palatial
Trains and Perfected Service, afford-
ing every comfort known to railroad
travel. Smooth, speedy, safe. Through
new lands, scenes, cities.

For Full Information Address
Any Western Pacific Agent or

TICKET OFFICES:
665 MARKET STREET, PALACE HOTEL
Phone Sutter 1651.

MARKET STREET FERRY DEPOT,
Phone Kearny 4980.

1326 BROADWAY, OAKLAND,
Phone Oakland 132.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

No. 33

THE UNITED RAILROADS AND MARKET STREET

Last Saturday the United Railroads Company sent to the Board of Supervisors a threat to prevent the construction, or at least delay it, of the Geary street road on lower Market street unless the city consented to certain conditions prescribed by this most unreasonable and brazen corporation.

This letter, signed by Thornwell Mullally, assistant to the president of the company, in substance says to the city officials that they must consent to be held up or the railroad will so harass them with injunctions and other forms of litigation as to prevent for some time the construction of the municipal railroad to the ferry.

The letter to the Board of Supervisors opens as follows:

"We note from the public press that your honorable Board is about to let certain contracts for material to be used in the construction of the municipal railroad on Market street. In this connection we desire to say that on April 10, 1912, this company filed with the Public Utilities Committee a proposal in writing looking to an adjustment of all litigation between this company and the city over this matter. Thereafter, from time to time, various conferences were had with your Public Utilities Committee, and this company on or about June 8, 1912, consented to certain modifications of these proposals.

"Briefly, it was suggested:

"That the city was to construct its municipal railway on Market street from Kearny street to Sutter, there connecting with the outer tracks constructed by the Sutter Street Railway Company.

"The use of the outer tracks from Sutter street along Market to the Ferry was to be limited exclusively to the cars of the municipal railway and the Sutter street cars.

"The city was to pay its share of the fair present value of the tracks and overhead equipment of the Sutter Street Railway, excepting the poles, such share to be proportioned by the use of the respective parties; the amount to be thus paid was to be agreed upon between the parties or by arbitration.

"The use of the outer tracks on Market street, from Sutter street to the Ferry, was to terminate with the expiration of the Sutter street franchise, at which date the reasonable salvage value of the property was to be paid to the company.

"The city was to be given the right to use the poles of the United Railroads on Market street from Kearny to the Ferry without charge.

"The electric current used in the operation of the lines on Market street, from Sutter street to the Ferry, was to be paid for in proportion to the use by the respective parties.

"All litigation then pending was to be dismissed, and transfers were to be exchanged under proper restrictions at the intersections of Geary street with the Devisadero and Fillmore street lines of this company."

The company, it is stated, expressed a willingness to accede to the proposition thus outlined, but the Supervisors have neither accepted nor rejected it. The intimation of further litigation is given in the following paragraphs of the United Railroads' letter:

"The United Railroads of San Francisco owns and is operating a railroad on Market street, from Kearny street to the Ferry, under a franchise granted in 1879, which provides that one other corporation, and no more, shall have the right to use any of the streets therein set forth, and then for a distance of five blocks, and no more. By the express terms of the franchise the acceptance creates a contract between the company and the city. The distance on Market street from Geary street to the Ferry, along which it is proposed to run and operate a municipal railway, is considerably more than five blocks, and we feel, therefore, that in proceeding to construct the municipal railway as contemplated the city is violating the express condition of this company's franchise.

"The merits of the company's contention have never been determined by the courts, the judgment of the Federal Court in the company's favor having been reversed on the technical question of jurisdiction; that is to say, the company was remanded to the State courts, in the first instance, for whatever redress it may have for the violation of its franchise rights.

"Your honorable Board is, under the charter, vested with the power to accept or reject the suggestions here made, and we submit them for your consideration. If you cannot co-operate with the company in the matter we think it but fair to say that we shall be compelled to take such steps to protect our legal rights as we may be advised, and to prosecute the same as expeditiously as possible."

That the United Railroads and the Sutter Street Railway Company are one, and that the claim set up by the officers of the United Railroads that they are separate and distinct institutions is not valid, but is merely a trick on the part of the corporation to perpetuate its monopoly of the streets of this city is well known to all San Franciscans, yet this greedy concern has the brazen effrontery to entertain the hope that the Board of Supervisors will consent to the holdup rather than have construction work on the new municipal road retarded by unwarranted injunctions.

Here is a concern trying to prevent the city from using its own streets, for its own purposes, coming before the Board of Supervisors and offering a "compromise" that would permit them at any time in the future to set up the claim that only the railroad company has the right to use the city streets, and the exclusive right, even denying that privilege to the city itself. Why should the Supervisors' consent to such an unreasonable scheme?

In every contest in the courts concerning the outer tracks on Market street the city has emerged victor over the railroad company, so that the United Railroads has no hope of being sustained in its claims, but relies entirely upon the fact that there yet remains opportunities for the advancing of technicalities which will delay the city for some time, and because of this they urge that the Board of Supervisors should consent to this latest hold-up.

The patience of the people of San Francisco has been so severely taxed in the past by this corporation that they are in no mood at present to pay ransom for liberty when the dawn of a better day is peeping over the horizon in the shape of the municipal road which it is certain the courts will not long hold back.

The United Railroads should receive no consideration whatever in the way of conference or agreement by the city authorities until such time as it admits the rights of the city in the premises. Then, and only then, can the city treat with them.

As a sop to the city for consenting to the hold-up this generous corporation makes this offer:

"We have no desire to put the city to the additional expense, nor the citizens to the inconvenience caused by the erection of other and additional poles to those now on Market street for the purpose of stringing wires for the operation of the city's municipal railway. We therefore say to you that, if it shall be finally determined that this company has not the franchise right on lower Market street as we have stated them, the city is privileged to string its wires for the operation of its cars on Market street from Geary to the Ferry, from the poles of this company, without any charge or compensation therefor."

Would anyone be so unkind, in the face of such an offer, as to accuse the railroad company of being selfish or mercenary in its conduct toward San Francisco?

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Board will spurn such a ridiculous offer of compromise and proceed with all possible speed to the completion and operation of the municipally-owned Geary street line.

It is also desired that extensions and connections shall be constructed as rapidly as possible in order that the yoke of the United Railroads may be soon lifted from the necks of a long-suffering people.

The United Railroads offers terms of surrender, which would practically mean a victory for the railroad, and there is but one reply to make—the one made famous by General Grant—"Unconditional and immediate surrender."

Let this be the city's reply, and if it be not accepted, then let the contests in the courts proceed until the honest efforts of a municipality to free itself from the clutches of a greedy corporation shall have been crowned with success. In this direction duty lies.

Saturday October 5th

OPENING OF

San Francisco's Finest and Most Popular Priced Tailoring Establishment

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

\$23.00 SUIT TO ORDER
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY



Our Union Label insures you
Good Workmanship

STIEGELER'S

730-732 MARKET STREET, Opposite Stiegeler Bros.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

By Theodore Johnson.

The argument against the non-contributory principle and in favor of the contributory may be briefly stated thus:

1. The cost of non-contributory pensions would be enormous. This objection in itself is held to be well-nigh prohibitory. Mr. Booth himself estimated the cost of his scheme of universal and non-contributory pensions for persons 70 years of age and over at about eighty million dollars for the first year. The present British system of non-contributory pensions cost about half that sum for the first year. The expense of providing a pension of \$200, without contributions, for persons 70 years of age and over in Massachusetts would, if all persons of that age were included, be \$21,000,000, as the present population over 70 numbers 105,000 for 1910. If the pensionable age were made 65, instead of 70, this sum would, of course, be greatly increased.

2. The non-contributory scheme is unjust in principle. It involves taxation of the rich for the benefit of the poor. It is class legislation. The Hon. W. E. H. Lecky declares: "There is no real ground for the assertion that because an industrious man has failed to earn the sufficiency he has a moral right to be rewarded for his industry out of the proceeds of a tax levied upon his neighbor, to whom he has rendered no service, or none which has not been paid for in wages."

3. The effect of individual character would be debilitating; the non-contributory scheme puts a premium on thriftlessness. Its adoption would be disastrous to the voluntary agencies for the encouragement of saving, such as the benefit orders.

4. The effect on the family would be disintegrating. It would cause children to withdraw

their support which they now give to aged parents. It would lessen filial devotion and responsibility.

5. The grant of gratuitous subsidies to aged members of the working class would tend to lower the rate of wages. This would follow not merely through the direct competition of pension workers who would be able to underbid the prevailing rate in the occupations in which they were engaged, but through the indirect influence of the prospect of a subsidy in old age, which would lead workers to accept less in regular wages than they would otherwise be disposed to demand.

6. The reduction in the expenditure for poor relief predicted to follow upon the adoption of a pension system would not be forthcoming. There is no evidence whatever that the adoption of a pension system has had the effect of lessening the amount of poor relief in any country in which the pension plan has been tried. On the other hand, the experience of the British Australasian colonies and of Denmark goes to show that the expenditure for poor relief increases under the pension policy.

7. The grant of pensions would give undesirable encouragement to immigration. This objection is urged as especially important in its bearing on the question of adopting the pension policy in any American State. It is held that the effect would be to invite immigration from outside the State, and thus to overcrowd the labor market and to depress the wage rate.

8. The political effects of any non-contributory pension system would be mischievous; it would open the door to political favoritism of various sorts. There would be constant political pressure to increase the amount of pensions, to lower the age limit, and to make the administration laxer.

9. The constitutionality of a non-contributory

pension scheme is extremely doubtful. It is highly questionable whether State or Federal constitutions would allow the expenditure of money raised by general taxation for the payment of pensions to aged persons. There would seem to be only three grounds upon which such payment might be clearly justified in its constitutional aspect, namely:

First, as a reward for conspicuous services to the State;

Second, as a measure of pauper relief;

Third, as a compensation for the work done.

The non-contributory pensions now paid to firemen, policemen and teachers in many cities find some measure of justification in the fact that persons in these employments are not only rendering peculiarly hazardous or meritorious services to society, but also had deprived themselves of the full opportunity of earning the largest returns for their services in a competitive way, and consequently may have some claim upon the State for special consideration in the matter of public support in old age.

(Continued next week.)

PROBING LIVING COST.

A board of naval officers has been appointed by the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and is at work to determine the real facts regarding the employees' petition to Congress for an increase in pay on the grounds of the high cost of living. The wage scale of the navy yard employees is based, to a large extent, upon the prevailing scale in the immediate industrial territory in which the yard is located. The industrial section, as applied to Washington, includes Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities. The board is making inquiries into the cost of living in these cities and will compare them with the cost of living in the navy yard district of Washington. Upon the completion of the board's investigation it is expected that a raise will be granted.

ORDER AT MEETINGS.**By Jack Williams.**

Darrow said: "Some men in parade know not why they walk."

The above was not in ridicule but in the hope that we would profit thereby and learn our true value in parade. That truth applies with equal gravity to delegates in council. Do we all understand the significance of our place in council? If we do why is it that some of us prostitute that significance by continual interruption during debate on matters vital to our welfare and progress?

Have we lost, or do we not realize the respect due the Chair? Isn't the office trying enough without the continued use of the gavel? We should not need incessant reminders of that fact. Surely the fault is not wilful. Then, what is it? Is it one of the following regrettable causes—or both? the care-not feeling on matters pertaining to the other fellow's trouble that is awaiting our undivided attention and solution? or is the talking and interruption the result of the loss of the sense of proportion born of ignorance relative to representation and its meaning in the council?

Either cause sets up a barrier to progress and is one of the perplexing problems labor advocacy is up against. Who swatted the bat and who is the next "white hope" ought to be left to a more opportune time than the limited period allotted to discussion on the rise and fall in the labor world.

We should bear in mind that the pugilistic—fist, though a source of much discussion and delight among us, is away in the backwoods when up against the mail—fist of capital in a contest for a justifiable division of "Mother Nature's" dispensation to the human family.

When will we get wise? When will we reach that desired time when three "thinks" will precede every "yell"? When men will consider the value of thinking propositions out before taking the floor on problems in which they are little versed. Notoriety, born of ignorance, is of very short duration and will rebound with telling effect on all who follow that worthless game of chance. Men there are in the labor movement who are solid in thought, action and deed; men who think before jumping the floor unprepared for the contingency in debate. Generals of that class deserve, and do get, our deep reverence and respect.

Individual, characteristic differences are a mere bagatelle when compared to the incalculable good resulting from a collective, unionistic spirit. If you have any differences keep them if you desire, but forget them when you enter the assembly.

The meeting is for the sole purpose of collective uplift, not to fight the pros and cons of individual conflict. All of us are inseparable from likes and dislikes. But control in heated debate will discount much on the debit side of the ledger.

Things exist that are hard to forget, and not being of the same temperament as the man of Galilee we are unable to master them in their entirety. But we can, and ought to, remember that the glorious cause of labor depends on each individual effort along the lines of collective betterment; also that the council room is the tribune to which the eyes of the labor world look for future redemption from plutocracy and all its attendant evils.

GUNMAKERS' STRIKE.

One hundred and twenty-five machinists and assemblers employed at the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., struck recently when a general reduction in the price of piece work was announced by the company.

The greatest genius is never so great as when it is chastised and subdued by the highest reasons.—Colton.

BINGHAM MINERS STRIKE.

A. L. Wilde of this city is taking a leading part in the strike and is exercising influence for a peaceable and equitable adjustment of the differences.

Late development in the strike of the 4500 Bingham copper miners instead of resulting in a widening of the breach, took a sudden turn toward a peaceful settlement.

The announcement by General Manager D. C. Jackling of the Utah Copper Company that Lecidas G. Skliris, employment agent, had resigned, was received with enthusiasm by the strikers.

On behalf of the miners, A. L. Wilde, secretary-treasurer and business agent of the Associated Union of Steam Shovel Men, made an appeal to the governor to bring about a meeting of the union leaders and officials of the Utah Copper Company for the settlement of their differences.

Although the leaders of the strikers are encouraged over the outlook for a peaceful culmination, Deputy Sheriff T. Schewtzer reported that a clash between the Greeks and deputies on guard at Upper Bingham was narrowly averted on Tuesday.

A number of Greeks gathered on the hillside opposite where the steam shovels lie idle and sent a shower of bullets down around the deputies. No one was hit, but several had narrow escapes. Only the efforts of the officers in charge of the deputies prevented the latter from returning the fire and precipitating a battle. Soon, however, the Greeks ceased firing and disappeared over the hill.

When officers of the local union were informed of the incident they declared it was the work of persons not in sympathy with the union.

Secretary E. G. Locke of the local miners' organization stated that the resignation of Skliris fore-shadowed an early settlement. Skliris had been charged with practicing the peonage system among the Greek employees. The charge is denied by officers of the Utah Copper Company, who say that the resignation of Skliris was accepted only because it would eliminate one of the grievances against the company.

J. C. Lowney and Yanco Terzich, executive board members of the Western Federation of Miners, who spent some time in Salt Lake conferring with other leaders, said that the resignation of Skliris is secondary to the demands for a higher wage scale and is not a sufficient concession to cause any of the strikers to go back to work.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Confidence in ultimate victory for the striking shopmen of the Harriman lines is growing as a result of the reports concerning the condition of the rolling stock which are received at strike headquarters. It is evident that the company can not hold out long under present conditions.

Strikebreakers in the shops of the Southern Pacific declare they have received orders to work ten hours daily, henceforth, for the same pay as has been allowed for nine hours. A strike of strikebreakers is now threatened.

Reports of a few days since, to the effect that the locomotive engineers have notified the company that they cannot run the trains this winter if the rolling stock conditions are not greatly improved, are confirmed by the news that the grievance committee from all Harriman lines have had a meeting with the officials in San Francisco.

THE BRUSKER SHOE CO.
3015 SIXTEENTH STREET

Has unionized its store and handles
:: ALL UNION STAMPED GOODS ::
which are sold by UNION CLERKS at
prices—Men's shoes \$2.50 to \$6; Boys'
shoes \$1.25 to \$3; Ladies' shoes \$2.50 to \$5;
Misses' shoes \$1.25 to \$2.50; Children's
shoes 50c up. We solicit trade from union
men and women.
::

W. BRUSKER, Proprietor

VISIT THE
ENGLISH COTTAGE
JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR
FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE
\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
and
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OFF. M'ALLISTER & JONES

New Fall Suits and Overcoats \$10**Guaranteed \$15.00 Values****Never Such an Assortment
of Styles**

Hundreds of single and double breasted
suits, two and three button models in new
Fall tweeds, brown and gray mixtures, also
the true blue Serge and Black Thibets.

Sizes to 46.

OVERCOATS are
three-quarter and
ankle length in all
the new mixtures
with PRESTO con-
vertible collars.

All \$15.00 values.

AMERICA'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The United States has today an area nearly four and a half times as great as it was in 1783. In 1803, with the Louisiana purchase, the territory of this country was more than doubled. Steadily we have grown until in 1904 the Panama canal zone of 448 square miles was acquired. This latest acquisition will mean more to the United States than the mere saving of time in transporting freight. It will some day figure significantly in commanding the Pacific Ocean, the future battleground of the world, for in this arena Russia, Japan, China and the United States will determine whether the world is to be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon race or by a nation which is foreign to most of the ideals which have made America great and powerful.

Says Ward Platt in "The Frontier": "World navigation and world history may be divided into three stages: the Mediterranean, which stands for past history, the Atlantic, which means the present, and the Pacific, which holds the future. History was shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic in an attempt to find an ocean route to the Orient. * * * In the light of modern history we are able to appreciate the immense importance of our every accession of territory bordering on the Pacific. Hawaii in its location is providential. Our trade with the Orient steadily increases. We are sure to dominate the Pacific and to exert over the Orient a correspondingly great influence. The importance of the development of the West as a basis of this new world influence is apparent." The Orient may not be quite so sure about its future disposition. It may protest against being dominated by the United States even to the extent of being "influenced" by it. When giant China awakes—watch out. And the Japanese are still to be reckoned with. Therefore, let us not be over-confident. It is exceedingly important that we first of all build up our own western frontier in point of manhood and morals, as Ward Platt suggests, before we calmly talk about dominating great and powerful countries. We might better learn how to possess our own land.

Rapid has been the growth of our country, and many have been the "frontier" lines which we have crossed. Just now we are thinking and talking much of the "new South" and the "new West," with their tremendously significant developments. The next decade will witness marked advance in the growth of cities and the opening up of new territory in these modern Eldorados. Great wealth will be accumulated and many powerful institutions established. Shall these be dominated by the spirit of righteousness, or shall mammon reign supreme? Primarily, it is for the men and the women who shall occupy these territories to say, but it is incumbent upon the entire country to see to it that such development shall be upon a thoroughly sound basis. For America's future development must not be entrusted to those who may be influenced merely by those things which shall advance their own interests.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "Ye may boast o' yer democracy or any ither 'cracy or any kind o' poleetical roobish, but the reason why yer laboring folk are so happy is that ye have a vost deal o' land for a verra few people." But the day has gone by when the poor man can secure free land. We have reached the limit in this respect. We are facing a situation similar to that in many foreign lands. We have become land impoverished through our foolish generosity in giving railroads, and speculators, and land-grabbers the choicest sections of our national domain. Today, by the mere fact of his arrival, every immigrant increases the value of the land in the United States by \$500. Every new-born babe has the same effect upon land values. Rents for the workingman in our big cities have become exorbitant. The percentage of the renting

farmers is increasing. In spite of our remarkable growth in land area there is a famine of land for the poor, and the poor—the people on the margin—determine the status and the standards for the whole people with regard to national prosperity and happiness.

But if we have failed in the fair and equitable distribution of our vast public domain, let us beware of sacrificing our cities and our industries and our homes to the unscrupulous and the self-seeking, to whom the future of America means simply personal power and self-aggrandizement. The reign of mammon is America's greatest peril.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

In line with the policy of finding out the best ways of safeguarding dangerous machinery, Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board visited Sacramento last week to see the agricultural exhibits at the fair. Several of the representatives of Eastern houses state that in other countries certain requirements must be complied with before their machinery can be installed. The board is ascertaining the steps taken, with a view of protecting the lives and limbs of those employed on farms. With the increase of steam and electric devices in industry have come added risks. Many a man on a farm has to do general work, and may not be specially skilled when it comes to handling machinery. This is an excellent reason why he should have every possible protection thrown around him. One of the large companies manufacturing traction engines makes a specialty for the Alberta and Saskatchewan trade. An engine can be sent to California without violating any law regarding its strength or general equipment. In Canada it is different.

As the time approaches for the convening of the Legislature, various groups of men are preparing proposed amendments to the liability and compensation law. In a few cases new legislation will be asked. A change in the sentiment of many employers has been noted by the Industrial Accident Board. The principle that injured men and women should receive an income while incapacitated, regardless of liability, is so sound that it appeals to all.

The acceptances for the last week of the compensation provisions of the law include the Pacific Construction Company, West Rivers Dredging Company, N. F. Nielson, F. F. Blondin, Antioch Dredging Company, Western Paper and Bag Company, William Bernstein, Red Star Laundry Company, Alameda Steam Laundry Association, McCurtney & Ewing, Holton Power Company, Van Sant-Houghton, Imperial Valley Gas Company, P. N. Winlund, H. W. Johns-Manville Company, John Casty.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

The Labor Day Committee met last Saturday night. The committee voted to give a silver medal to the young man who was injured in an amateur event at the track on Labor Day while attempting to avoid a collision with some children who had been allowed to carelessly get in the way.

The committee also decided to present suitable trophies to the Sailors' and Musicians' Unions for the fine showing of their floats in the parade.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

STEFFEN BROS.

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch

And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.**S. N. WOOD & Co.**

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

HENRY B. LISTER

LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts
State and FederalNOTARY PUBLIC
Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.PHONES
Douglas 2623; Home J 1855805 Pacific Building
SAN FRANCISCO**BROOMS and BRUSHES**

TOPAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions

Manufactured by The Van Laak Manufacturing Co.THE HEYMAN-WEIL CO.
720 MISSION ST.
TEL. DOUGLAS 1720DISTRIBUTORS { L. FELDMANN & CO.
21st AND SHOTWELL STS.
TEL. MISSION 584

SHOULD WORKING WOMEN ORGANIZE?

Yes, if they have any sense at all.

Why?

Because their conditions as workers will never be materially improved until they learn how to work in a united and disciplined manner for a common end.

Women are in industry today by the thousands and millions.

The opportunity to work for wages was given woman because she was cheaper than her brother workman.

Many girls and women go to work because the men of their own families cannot or will not support them.

Others go to work because they have no men folk to work for them.

While an ever increasing number want to support themselves.

They demand the "right to labor"—which implies the means to labor and asserts the duty of all able-bodied citizens to labor.

Man, through a false training and narrow education, looks on himself as the whole industrial, as well as the whole political unit. In the language of the street, he thinks he is it, while in reality he is only half of it—the ego half, perhaps, while woman is the altru half, at present.

Because of his training and education man thinks that all lucrative work belongs to him, while the drudgery of the home, without pay, belongs to the females. He therefore fights like a Trojan against woman's invasion into industry—for wages.

The call of hunger is upon woman. She must eat, so must her children. Therefore she has followed her work from the home into the factory and mill.

Woman, today, has a tremendously strong ally in the present commercial system.

The creed of commercialism is—buy in the cheapest; sell in the dearest market.

When woman's labor is cheaper than man's the door of opportunity is thrown wide open to her.

Through this opportunity she finds herself working for wages instead of serving for love—and her board and keep.

She soon finds in underselling her brother workman she has displaced him altogether.

In some instances she must now support him, as well as herself. In others she must support himself, herself and the children.

She begins to see things in a new light. She grows serious—often sad.

She begins to ask questions. Can it be possible that life consists in wrestling with or against others for our daily bread? Can it be true that in this state of society where we tread on each other's heels, where people push, trample on and crush each other, that we see the most desirable destiny for humanity?

Man, losing wages and position because of "woman's invasion," looks upon woman as a usurper.

He wants her turned out of industry altogether.

He is absolute in his dictum. She must go home and stay home—leave the world's work for him. Where there is no home, only the one which her labor supports, woman waits patiently for reason to come to man.

She works at such work as she can get to do.

She sees that men, women and children's labor, since the advent of machinery, is needed to keep the wolf from the door.

What can be done? The power of numbers must be pitted against the power of organized capital.

The workers must organize to sell their labor collectively.

Organization and education for all workers, men, women and children, must be labor's watchword.

Association instead of antagonism, co-opera-

tion instead of competition amongst all workers, men and women.

As social beings, organization and association will bring us comforts.

As thinking beings, organization and association will bring us strength.

As moral beings, organization and association will prove to us that our life is but part of the great universal life in which an injury to one is the concern of all.

For these reasons working women should organize industrially and politically to secure and enforce decent living conditions for all who live by labor.—Leonora O'Reilly, in "The Woman Voter."

PRESSMEN ACTIVE.

The Web Pressmen, assisted by committees from the Labor and Building Trades Councils, are daily working out plans to make more effective the boycott on the "Examiner," and reports indicate that they are meeting with considerable success, as their records show that many papers are being stopped in response to their appeals to the people both of this city and surrounding territory. It is said, however, that there are some union men who have not yet cancelled their subscriptions, and it is urged that they do so at once.

The Sacramento Pressmen's Union has started the publication of a pamphlet headed "The Striking Pressmen's Truth," which is devoted to giving the union's side of the controversy with the "Evening Bee." In the initial issue the main article deals with the question of who owns the label that the "Bee" refuses to give up on demand, and proves conclusively that the unfair publication has no legal right to the use of the label, and, in fact, never did have any legal right to its use. These pamphlets are being distributed to every house in the city and country.

The Atlanta Web Pressmen's Union and the three Atlanta dailies—"The Constitution," "The Georgian" and "The Journal"—reached an amicable settlement of their differences, and as a consequence the papers' presses are now manned by union pressmen. This settlement was reached and the men returned to work on September 14th.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Alexander Heinemann, the famous German Court Lieder Singer, has been secured by the Orpheum for next week only. Heinemann will sing Handel's "Largo," "Hans and Liesel" (Hans and Liza), "Teufelslied" (the Devil's Song), and "Die Beiden Grenadiere" (The Two Grenadiers). Miss Fay Foster will accompany him on the piano. To the vast host of Dickens' admirers, which includes it may be safely said the great majority of the Orpheum patrons, the appearance of the famous Irish actor Owen McGivney will be of great interest. He will present his latest success, "Bill Sikes," in which he will impersonate besides the name part Monks, Fagin, "The Artful Dodger" and Nancy Sikes. Claud and Fannie Usher will return for next week only after quite a lengthy absence with their famous skit "Fagan's Decision." Williams and Warner, two ingenious Frenchmen who have invented a number of musical instruments and funny stunts, will evidence their skill. La Maze Trio, eccentric acrobatic comedians, will also be included in the new bill. Next week will be the last of Annie Kent, "The Little Jester," and E. Frederick Hawley and Company in "The Bandit." It will also conclude the engagement of Nat Wills, "The Happy Tramp," who will sing by special request his famous parody on "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—Richard Rumbold.



A Safe Deposit Box is the best place to keep securely, valuable papers, jewels and the like.

We rent private safe deposit boxes at a cost of little over one cent a day.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.

UNION MEN!

The relation of Kelleher & Browne, the Irish tailors, to unionism, merits the most liberal consideration from union men.

In our shops we employ 50 union tailors at a weekly wage—no piece work.

We get the best results from them. You get the best from us.

Our New Fall Suitings
are now ready

\$25 to \$50

None so good anywhere for the price.

KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market St. 33 Geary St.

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM"
HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

GET BUSY—STAND TRUE

The September number of the "American Federationist" ends an editorial by Samuel Gompers with this statement: "Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county and State offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the State Legislature, and in Congress. Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Get busy. Stand true."

"Swing inward, O gates of the future!
Swing outward, ye doors of the past!
A giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last—
From the dust where his proud tyrants found him,
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,
He shall rise with the sunlight around him
And rule in the realm he has made."

When we are careful to wear and use none but goods bearing the union label, and have those of our households also keep the faith, it will be but a short time until our example will be followed by the large number of unorganized people who sympathize with us. In other words, we must blaze the way.

The fourth arrest to result from the Suffolk County grand jury investigation of the alleged dynamite "planting" in Lawrence during the textile strike last January took place when William R. Rice, an East Milton quarry owner, was taken into custody. He was arrested on an indictment charging illegal transportation of dynamite and furnished \$2000 bail and was released.

All of the Superior Court judges of Los Angeles having refused to preside at a second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, in the absence of Governor Johnson, has named Judge W. M. Conley of Madera County to sit as trial judge. The trial is to open October 21st. District Attorney Fredericks is evidently determined to spend the taxpayers' money for the purpose of harassing Mr. Darrow, as there is not even a remote possibility of conviction.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council has appointed a committee with power to act to prepare an exhibit for the coming Alabama State Fair. In this exhibit every article which bears the union label made in the Birmingham district will be placed in the display.

CLOSER AFFILIATION OF UNIONS

During the course of his remarks before the Labor Council last Friday night President J. F. Hart of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen said:

"It is for the best interest of the labor movement that there be a closer affiliation between the workers of the East and the West."

That there is a world of truth in the assertion there can be no doubt, and that the butchers of this city believe in it is evidenced by the unanimous vote of the executive board of the local organization to recommend that the California Federation of Butchers affiliate with the national organization.

There is need for closer affiliation all through the labor movement, not only between the East and the West, but between the separate organizations. This closer affiliation, however, must be entered into in a spirit of justice and fairness and not with the selfish desire of benefiting at the expense of other organizations.

Nor can this closer affiliation come, with any benefit to the movement along the lines suggested by the Industrial Workers of the World. Craft lines must of necessity be preserved, because no conglomerate mass of men of different trades assembled in one body can properly legislate for the different crafts. Each craft has its own peculiar problems to solve, and no one not actually familiar with these peculiarities can have a proper conception of their importance to the men and women who are brought face to face with them. For instance, it would be foolish to expect a boilermaker to be able to understand the conditions under which a watchmaker should work, except in a general way, nor could the watchmaker have a very definite idea of the needs and requirements of the boilermaker. Therefore it is essential that each must legislate for himself and work out solutions for his own problems, in his own way, unhampered by the outside interference which must result from the destruction of the craft union and the formation of the one big industrial union.

The American Federation of Labor is organized along the right lines and only needs to keep step with progress by bringing the craft organizations into closer and more amicable relations in order to carry out the purposes of unionism and produce the results desired.

That this is not going to be an easy task is apparent to every thinking man and woman who has given any attention to the subject. There are prejudices to be overcome, as well as fixed and differing opinions as to methods and purposes to be brought into harmony. The small organizations desire powers out of all proportion to their membership and strength, and the larger unions insist upon being absolute masters because of the power and influence they can wield. Before any effective closer affiliation can be brought about these differences must be adjusted. There must be a willingness and a desire on the part of each to bear its full share of the burdens of organization in the shape of dues and assessments and sacrifices which emergencies call for. There must be plans drawn up so that the reckless, extravagant organization cannot ruthlessly and carelessly dissipate the treasury of the careful, frugal and conservative organization which has husbanded its resources in anticipation of a rainy day, for there are careless, shiftless and extravagant organizations just as among individuals. No one would expect the frugal individual to share his savings with the wild reckless dissipator, or to put himself in a position where the shiftless man could compel him so to do, nor can trade unionism countenance anything of that nature. It would not be sound judgment and would weaken rather than strengthen the movement, and therefore be detrimental rather than beneficial to the toilers as a whole. It would not even benefit the reckless and laggard unions, any more than a fulsome supply of money with which to supply his wants would cure the victim of drugs. It would only hasten the end.

It is going to be a hard task to bring the men and women of differing ideas and opinions together into a compact, closely affiliated mass, but it must be done, and it will eventually be done. We are not so pessimistic as to believe that it will be found impossible of accomplishment, even though we appreciate the fact that there is going to be much war, much strife, much unpleasantness before it comes to pass. We are also optimistic enough to believe that when it does come it will be upon a fair, honest and equitable adjustment, giving to each the consideration its manner of doing business warrants and no more; that there will then be a greater degree of progress in the movement and a higher plane of happiness and contentment in the channels of its membership.

In order to accomplish the desired results it will be necessary for all to make concessions in the way of giving up some of the autonomy now enjoyed, but if a spirit of fairness and justice is displayed by all there should be no long delay in arriving at definite conclusions and beneficial understandings. Fairness, justice, sanity are the qualities needed.

Hasten the day of its accomplishment!

Fluctuating Sentiments

Do not throw bottles, broken glass, nails, or cuttings from tin into the street. Many horses may be wounded and spoiled by this thoughtlessness. Do not throw orange peel or banana skins on the sidewalk or in the street. Many accidents have happened from persons stepping on them.

If you desire always to be a good fellow in the eyes of those with whom you come in contact you must always agree with everything they do and say, but if you want to be a man and play a man's part in the world you will find it absolutely necessary to so equip yourself as to be able to hold intelligent, honest opinions of your own.

Reading of the Rosenthal murder in New York carries one back to the days of romantic childhood and the dime novel, where we read of the "Same Chicken of Texas," "The Terror of the Camp" and a few more euphonistic names. In the New York case Sunday morning's papers announced the capture of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie."

Now that Ismay has resigned his position with the White Star line and the owners have divided a dividend of \$2,500,000, the sinking of the Titanic and the shortage of lifeboats will be forgotten until another marine disaster calls to the attention of the people the necessity for doing something to protect life at sea. It is, indeed, strange how soon we forget.

That superstition is not yet dead is evidenced by the fact that a New York florist has made a fortune by growing four-leaved clover plants, which are supposed by the superstitious to bring luck to the florist. He brought his first plants into the market at the beginning of April, and asked \$5 each for them. He sold 4000 in a week. He is still selling thousands of plants a day. They are sold in a moss-covered pot, or a gilded wicker basket, tied with a red ribbon, and bearing a good-luck message. The four-leaved clover is being largely used in bridal bouquets.

Recently there occurred in France a highly dramatic episode in labor circles. Lucien Mettiver, who had been one of the most aggressive, enthusiastic and militant of all advocates of sabotage, was suddenly discovered to be a labor spy. He had been urging others on to violence and then exposing them to the police. He was beaten up and thrown downstairs—and his career as an advocate of sabotage and labor spy ignominiously closed. Who knows but what the grafting spy agencies in this country are not encouraging freakish saboteurs to create trouble in order to bring grist to the mill?

It is certain that the man who holds a cheap opinion of himself will be held to be cheap by others. When a man expresses lack of confidence in himself the statement is usually taken at par. If he boosts himself the idea may be discounted to some extent by those hearing it, but the discounted boost is worth more than the credited knock. No man is justified in belittling himself. That work can be done by others, and enough others will usually be found on the job to satisfy the most exacting critic. A good reputation is hard enough to establish without any self-placed obstacles to overcome. This is not written for the eyes of the egotist, but as a warning to the timid soul who tries to hide himself upon all occasions and who dislikes to be conspicuously in the limelight.

Wit at Random

To add to Bunkerton's discomfiture in losing his way he had now been brought to a standstill by the absolute impassability of the highway, and his temper finally gave way.

"What kind of people are you up here in this rotten old State?" he cried, addressing an old countryman who stood close by inspecting his stranded car.

"I dunno," said the old man. "'Baout the same ez most folks, I cal'late."

"Do you call this scar on the face of nature a road?" roared Bunkerton.

"Not ez I knows on," returned the old man. "This here ain't the pike; it's Mose Whibbley's trout stream run dry. I wondered what ye was drivin' up it fer."—"Harper's Weekly."

"Do it now!" urged the irrepressible insurance agent, as a climax to his long talk; "obey that impulse!" "I will," firmly said the harassed victim rising from his chair and advancing towards the astonished agent. "Do you prefer being kicked out, thrown out, or merely pushed out?"

"I simply can't stand the toot of an automobile horn."

"How's that?"

"A fellow eloped with my wife in an automobile, and every time I hear a horn toot I think he's bringing her back."—Minnesota "Minnehaha."

British soldiers were about to attack a band of rebel Indian tribesmen. A seasoned old sergeant noticed a young soldier, fresh from home, visibly affected by the nearness of the coming fight. His face was pale, his teeth chattered, and his knees tried hard to knock each other out. It was sheer nervousness, but the sergeant thought it was down-right funk. "Callaghan," he whispered, "is it trimblin' ye are for yer own skin?" "N-no, sergeant," replied Callaghan, making a brave attempt to still his shaking limbs. "Oi'm trimblin' for the inimy. They don't know Callaghan's here."

A local dealer in paints and varnishes received an order from a country customer a few days ago reading as follows:

"Dear Sir: Please ship me a can of your striped paint. I want just enough for one barber pole."—Paducah "Sun."

She—Do you believe a man knows when he is in love?

He—Yes; and he doesn't know anything else. —"Judge."

Some time ago the wife of an assistant State officer gave a party to a lot of old maids of her town. She asked each one to bring a photo of the man who had tried to woo and wed her and had been jilted by her. Each of the old maids brought a photo and they were all pictures of the same man, the host's husband.—Kansas City "Journal."

A lady of robust proportions was traveling in a car the other day, and when she had taken her share of the seat there was merely a little shelf of about 6 inches wide left on the end, and to this space a slight young man with an obvious good opinion of himself was trying to get a lodgment, and finally in something like exasperation ventured the audible opinion that "the car company ought to charge by weight." To this observation flashed back from the stout lady the reply, "If they did it wouldn't be worth their while to stop and pick you up." Total collapse of the superior young man.

Miscellaneous

UNIONS MEAN INCREASED WAGES.

In Montana the copper miners receive better wages than any other miners in the United States. Nor in Montana is there any man employed in a smelter for less than \$3 for eight hours' work, except in the one smelter controlled by the smelter trust. The wages in Montana mines have always been fairly remunerative since the time of Marcus Daly, a miner in his early days, and always the champion of fair wages for his men. In Colorado smelter men receive \$1.75 a day. The Guggenheim interests, which control the smelter trust, are bitter enemies of organized labor. The Amalgamated Copper Company, organized by Standard Oil capitalists, has been just, as compared with other large employers, in its treatment and wages of its employees. The Standard Oil Company has the same reputation. In the long run such a policy pays. Employees are enabled to raise families, and thus become attached to their communities and to their best traditions. The average wage in copper and iron mines in Michigan is about \$65 a month. In Minnesota—where the iron mines are owned by the steel trust—and in Wisconsin, the wages are practically the same as in Michigan. Yet living is as high in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as in Montana, excepting perhaps the matter of rents; and the difference, considering the housing of miners, is not great. As a rule, where union labor obtains, the compensation is fairer and conditions more tolerable for the men. A union lately organized in the Flat River district of Missouri where wages were about the same as in Michigan, has secured an advance of twenty-five cents a day. The average wage of the zinc miners in Joplin, Mo., is from \$65 to \$70 a month. Three years ago the Homestake mine in South Dakota, principally owned by the mother of William Randolph Hearst, adopted a blacklist system. Each miner was compelled, on penalty of discharge, to agree to discontinue membership in his union and to refuse to join any labor organization during the term of his future employment with the Homestake Company. The local union had existed for thirty years. It owned property worth \$150,000. Two thousand of the twenty-five hundred employees refused the conditions. They left their homes, which many of them owned, and the service of a corporation, in which half of them had toiled for over a score of years, to seek employment elsewhere. No man could show greater devotion to principle. There was no other dispute between the men and the company than the question of membership in their union, and that question was forced by the company. Thirty years of association, during which time the Homestake Company had recognized the union, had attached the men to their organization and its associations. There they were compelled, with their home associations, to relinquish. This story may be compared with the treatment which Mr. Hearst has been handing to the employees of his Chicago newspaper.—"Collier's Weekly."

STRAUSS RESIGNS.

Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the arbitration board which has under consideration the demands of the engineers of fifty railroads for more pay and better working conditions, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the board. Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, was elected to fill the vacancy. The resignation was due to the fact that Mr. Straus has received the nomination for Governor of New York on the Progressive ticket. Mr. Straus still remains a member of the board, however.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Rubber Workers of Peru.

The state department has sent a representative up the Amazon River country to secure definite information relative to the native rubber gatherers in Peru. Representations to the department are to the effect that a repetition of the horrors of the Congo rubber industry are being perpetrated in the Amazon country. Natives are forced by torture and mutilations to collect a maximum quantity of rubber each day. Sir Roger Casement, consul general of Great Britain, makes a most startling report concerning the situation, and in it he says: "The rubber industry in the forests of the Amazon is an appalling revelation of crime, lust, and cruelty. The vilest tortures which could be conceived by the most depraved mind have been practiced upon the wretched slaves who gather rubber. Civilization stands self-condemned if it permits these conditions to exist—even in darkest South America. Failing joint action by the powers, some country must take action alone. If Germany in her desire for colonial expansion should turn her eyes in this direction, who of those who stand aside dare say her nay? Probably it is this last expression by the consul general which has influenced our state department to make an investigation before European countries intervene."

Carpenters' Convention.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters opened its biennial convention in Washington, D. C., on Monday, September 16th. The entire time of three days was taken up by the credential committee's report. At the last convention an amendment to the constitution was adopted prohibiting general organizers of the brotherhood being delegates from their local unions to the biennial conventions. In another part of the constitution a section provides that all members of the brotherhood shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits of the organization so long as they are in good standing. A number of the local unions elected general organizers as delegates. A long and interesting session was held over this one subject, but finally the convention decided that the organizers of the brotherhood were not entitled to retain their seats as delegates from their local unions. Up to the time of the News Letter going to press (September 18th) the regular business of the convention had not yet been reached.

To Amalgamate Tailors.

In London arrangements are to be made to commence a campaign for the purpose of amalgamating all of the unions connected with the tailoring and clothiers' trade under the title of the United Garment Workers' Union. There are at present some twenty separate societies dealing with various sections of this industry. Under the auspices of the General Federation of Trade Unions a conference has been held at Nottingham, the result of which was the appointment of a committee to draw up a scheme and rules for the proposed amalgamation.

A Strict Interpretation.

The heads of executive departments of the government are of the opinion that no employee can be discharged or dismissed by them until the person or persons whose services are to be dispensed with are furnished with a copy of duly drawn charges and given an opportunity to reply to them. This interpretation is made in view of the provisions of Rule 12 of the Civil Service rules. It is further stated that the drivers of carriages for the president, cooks and mechanics cannot be discharged from the service without being given the full measure of protection under the rule. Several department solicitors and other local officers of the government

have been directed to find out how far Section 6 of the Postoffice Appropriation bill will change the Civil Service rules. Heretofore Rule 12 applied only to positions of the competitive service. Section 6 of the Appropriation bill says: "All persons of the classified civil service of the United States," without any equivocation whatever. This includes all persons in excepted positions, all private secretaries and confidential clerks, all persons appointed by the president without confirmation by the Senate, attorneys, assistant attorneys, and special assistant attorneys, Chinese and Japanese interpreters, any person employed in a foreign country under the state department, any position of quasi-military or naval character, mechanics and skilled tradesmen or laborers and many others specified in the various departments.

Bars Conciliators.

In a letter addressed to Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court, and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, recently made public, General Manager S. C. Long of the Pennsylvania Railroad placed the company on record as against treating with a committee from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in the matter of wage adjustments. The letter denied the existence of any situation which would justify the acceptance of the offices of the Federal officials named as mediators, as requested by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers seeking arbitration under the Erdman Act. The company states it is already treating with one organization of telegraphers. The Pennsylvania Railroad is the sponsor for an alleged organization of telegraphers which belongs to the company in fee simple. This organization was founded, of course, in order to fight the legitimate organization of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the company organization being nothing more or less than a paper organization. Therefore, the railroad company takes the position "that in view of the fact that the company is on the point of giving satisfactory reply to a committee representing the employees of the telegraph department the company declines to treat with two committees representing the same class of employees." The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has not as yet taken any definite action in the matter.

Street-Car Arbitration.

According to the "Union Leader," the official publication of the street car employees of Chicago, an agreement for arbitration on the surface lines has been signed with the Chicago Street Railway Company, and the decision which will be rendered by the arbitration board will become effective with both elevated and surface companies. Judge Scanlan will represent the street carmen on the arbitration board, and Harvey B. Fleming, vice-president of the City Railway Company, has been nominated to represent the traction companies. The selection of a third member has not yet been announced. The questions to be arbitrated are: Hours of service for trainmen, week days and Sundays, including fall backs for meals; questions of night cars, hours of labor and wages paid trainmen thereon; wages of all trainmen, including trainmen on sprinkler, cinder, supply, and other cars; wages and working conditions for car repairing, and numerous other classes of labor. President Mahon, of the international organization, who has been appointed to present the case of the street car employees before the arbitration board, with an active sub-committee, is engaged in preparing for the big task of presenting the case.

Extension of Time.

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has extended to October 1st the time for equipping passenger-carrying steam-

ers with life-saving apparatus under the new law which provides for stricter regulations. The extension was granted when it was found that a scarcity of life-saving apparatus made it impossible for all the steamers to get their equipment within the time limit granted by the first ruling. The extension applies to all steamship lines alike throughout the country. A 30 per cent life-saving equipment during the summer months is required under the new steamboat extension rules, with a full equipment after October 1st.

Phone Market 3285 Home Phone M 3285
P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.
UNION FLORIST
 Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
 NEAR MISSION ST.
 Orders promptly attended to Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Most Business Men
 LIKE GOOD
 OFFICE STATIONERY
Regal Typewriter Paper
 (124 KINDS)
 REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
 WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST
All Office Supply People

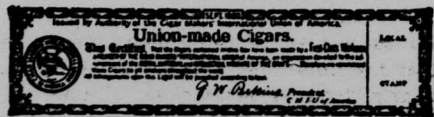
Demand Union Made French Bread

 Made only by the
UNION FRENCH BAKING CO.
 MARKET 3131 — PHONES — M 1863; M 3121

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians
 Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician
 Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.
 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
 2593 Mission St., near 22nd
 All Watch Repairing Warranted for 2 Years
 James H. Sorensen
 Pres and Treas

Eagleson Co.
Men's Furnishing Goods
 MANUFACTURERS OF
UNION LABEL SHIRTS
 1118 Market Street, San Francisco
 112 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles
 717 K Street, Sacramento
PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Union-made Cigars.
BLUE LABEL CIGARS

No Settlement Yet.

The wage controversy between the Railway Brotherhoods and the Southeastern Railroads is still unsettled. Judge Martin A. Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill, Federal Mediators, are still endeavoring to bring about an agreement in the wage controversy at Norfolk, Va., and then these officials will immediately depart for Washington and take up the Southeastern Railway controversy.

Hughes Resigns.

Congressman William Hughes of Patterson, N. J., has forwarded to Governor Wilson his resignation as a member of Congress of the Sixth New Jersey District, and it will take effect September 27th, three days after the State primaries will have been held. As stated in a previous issue of the "News Letter," Mr. Hughes is now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator at the coming primaries. He was also a leader in the labor group in Congress and author of the eight-hour bill adopted by the Sixty-second Congress, and signed by the President. The fact that Mr. Hughes will not occupy a seat in the House of Representatives is a distinct loss to the labor movement, and is to be regretted, as his services have been exceedingly valuable to labor throughout the entire country.

Cigar Makers in Session.

At Baltimore the International Cigar Makers' Union opened its convention on Tuesday, September 17th. This is the first convention held by the organization in sixteen years, and was attended by delegates from every part of this country and from Cuba and Porto Rico. Three hundred and ninety-nine delegates were reported by the committee on credentials. There is not a single woman delegate in the convention. Nearly one-fourth of the cigar makers today, asserted President Perkins, are women, and although there are many women in the cigar makers' unions, yet for some reason not a single one secured election as delegate. It is proposed by delegates of this convention that a change be made in the pension fund. Another proposition is to establish a home for aged cigar makers and many changes in the laws are being proposed. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is a delegate to the convention.

Our Fraternal Delegates.

During the session of the British Trade Union Congress, recently held at Newport, England, the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the congress—George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State coal miners' organization—delivered addresses. The newspapers in reporting the declarations of the two fraternal delegates denominated them as "fighting speeches." Both delegates were presented with "a piece of silver plate, suitably inscribed, and a gold necklet and pendant to their wives."

Operators Decline.

Some time ago the Governor of West Virginia inaugurated a movement whereby the differences existing between the coal operators and the coal miners in the Kanawha and other districts of the State, where a controversy is raging, could be settled by arbitration. The miners indorsed the plan, and were ready to submit their grievances to an arbitration board. The fields in question are not entirely union, there being a large number of non-union men involved. The operators, owing to this fact, refuse to accept arbitration as a plan of settlement, protesting that neither the union nor non-union men would abide by any decision arrived at. There is a committee appointed by the Governor making an investigation.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Directors was held Tuesday, September 24th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers were deposited by Florence Lane, piano, Local No. 105; Harry F. Bay, drums, Local No. 47; C. E. Arriola, flute, Local No. 76; L. W. Ford, Local No. 47; Mrs. Jessie Hibbard, Local No. 10; Mrs. A. C. Gemunder, Local No. 10.

Transfer withdrawn: Floyd R. Smith, Local No. 270.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: A. W. Allen.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: B. Yunker, C. J. Pierard.

The Nationals Band, which was placed on the unfair list some three months ago, has signed an agreement with the local and is again on the fair list of amateur bands.

Any changes for the new address book must be in the office by Monday, September 30th.

Please settle with A. J. Giacommini for picnic tickets or same will be charged up as dues on the fourth quarter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held at headquarters, Wednesday, October 2nd, at 2:30 p. m. Members are requested to be in attendance.

The dues for the third quarter, amounting to \$2.00, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and become delinquent after Monday, September 30, 1912.

The following members are exempt from paying dues: C. P. Abbiati, F. Augerstein, J. C. Bartman, B. F. Bean, J. H. Bromberger, G. W. Bennett, E. Carlmuller, C. H. Cassasa, M. Davis, S. Davis, F. Dellepiani, J. H. Dohrman, John Donnigan, E. Dowland, Theo. Eisfeldt, Jas. A. Foley, J. Francks, Jas. Garrod, G. Gerardi, T. Gillman, H. Graham, A. Gutman, H. Harris, L. B. Hansen, C. C. Henke, C. Heinsen, F. D. Herzog, H. Heyman, A. Hinrichs, Sr., H. T. Hock, L. Homeier, F. Hyman, F. J. Johnson, A. F. Johansen, J. E. Josephs, J. Keller, J. A. Keogh, F. G. Knell, M. J. Kochman, H. Kropp, Theo. Lerond, C. W. Lowe, L. Marcus, J. J. Matheson, W. Mahood, G. Mathieu, F. Mundwyler, J. L. Mundwyler, A. Munoz, E. Nessi, L. Newbauer, E. A. Nolting, W. H. Nolting, V. Paris, A. Paulsen, Joe Peckham, Thos. Peckham, D. M. Ramsey, Gus Rastedt, Chas. H. Reed, J. F. Reed, L. N. Ritzau, H. Ritzau, A. Roncovieri, G. Saldierna, C. Schernstein, A. Schlitter, E. Schlott, F. M. Schmitz, B. Schoenberg, C. Schuppert, H. Serger, H. Siering, M. Solano, A. Spadina, C. Steffen, S. J. Tully, C. Toepke, R. Uhlig, J. Valerga, W. Vani, A. Wendt, J. Wenzel, A. Wetterman, G. E. Williams, D. M. Wright, R. L. Yanke, Jos. Zinnen, J. Zoberbier.

LAWS TO BE VOTED UPON.

Up to the present date voters of California will be called upon to vote for two proposed amendments to the State constitution, three referendum petitions and three initiative measures at the general election Tuesday, November 5, 1912.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3 is a proposition to further legalize the bonds of irrigation districts by making them receivable and payable as are other bonds of the State, counties and municipalities, after the same shall have been investigated and approved by a State commission, composed of the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Banks and State Engineer. The resolution directly provides that irrigation bonds may be received from banks as security for the deposits of public money.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 3 proposes changes in the organic law relating to boards of education, free text-books and minimum use of such text-books. The amendment specifically provides that text-books for use in

the day and evening elementary schools of the State shall be furnished free of charge, or any cost whatever, to the children attending such schools—instead of, as at present, that such text-books shall be furnished to such children at the cost price.

Referendum petition is submitted proposing the establishment of the office of registrar of voters in each county of the State, the same to be appointed by the boards of supervisors. An additional petition is to provide for the salary of the registrar in counties of the third class.

A proposition to abolish the present poll tax law and do away with this form of taxation will also be on the ballot.

Another referendum petition provides for the establishment of the office of sealer of weights and measures in every county.

An initiative measure is submitted providing for the consolidation of city and county in cases where the proposed merged territory shall contain a population of at least 350,000. This has special reference to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

An initiative measure is presented to provide for the appointment of a state racing commission to grant licenses for horse racing in California for a limited period.

Another initiative measure proposes the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment providing for what is known as "home rule taxation"—that is to say, any county, city, town, district or township, under such amendment, would be empowered to raise revenues for its local purposes in such manner as it may determine, by ordinance or resolution, to be adopted by a majority of the voters.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

CREDIT!

\$3.50 A WEEK

Furnishes 4 Rooms Complete
including Floor Covering
Parlor :: Bed Room :: Kitchen
Dining Room

ALL FOR \$250

NEWMAN'S
18TH AND MISSION STS.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 20, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary Nolan excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Milk Wagon Drivers—Frank J. McGovern, additional delegate. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Frank McGee, additional delegate. Photo-Engravers—Edward Dunn, vice A. Hinton. Waiters—Frank Flamm, vice James King. Carpenters No. 483—F. Lorriett, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Department of Election, notifying Council that the proposed Carnegie petition was 496 names short. From War Department, U. S. A., giving reasons for building vessel at Shanghai, China. From International Typographical Union, stating action of convention on request of Council that their local union assist the Web Pressmen.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on the Grand View Hotel, 2228 Union street. From Shoe Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of Sommer & Kaufman, 836 Market street. From Home Rule in Taxation League, request for financial assistance.

Referred to Committee on By-Laws—From Label Section, a proposed new article in constitution dealing with that body.

The convention call of the A. F. of L. was received for the thirty-second annual convention to be held at Rochester, N. Y., and it was moved that the Council send a delegate to the convention; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Reported organizing campaign successful; executive committee will recommend re-affiliation with International Union. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Boycott on Crowley Launch Company progressing; some union men using non-union launches. Bartenders—Hope for a greater demand for their card, especially in the Mission district. Grocery Clerks—Requested delegates to ask for the Grocery Clerks' card when making purchases, and refrain from patronizing stores that remain open on Sundays. Pile Drivers—Business good; organized all work in Monterey County. Web Pressmen—Still boycotting the "Examiner"; request assistance of affiliated unions.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed. On motion the secretary was directed to communicate with affiliated unions, sending them copy of resolutions which requested that each member of the union or delegation have at least five union labels on their person.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the request of the Kern County Labor Council, relative to assisting Bro. Schaffnit in securing a concession from the Panama-Pacific Exposition be granted; concurred in. Reported progress on the matter of the Economic or California Laundry trouble with Engineers.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Trustees—Submitted a report of the financial transactions of the Council from August 1, 1911, to June 31, 1912, and in conjunction the report of the expert employed under the direction of the Council to examine the books was read. After being read the report was ordered filed. Trustees also submitted a recommendation which called for a new system of bookkeeping, and that the expert be employed to do the preliminary work involved. Moved that the recommendation of the trustees lay over until action on the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws had been acted upon; motion carried.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress on several pending matters and recom-

mended that the request of Office Employees' Union to withdraw resolutions introduced by its delegates, relative to the County Clerks' office charter amendment, be granted; concurred in.

By-Laws Committee—Submitted a printed report and requested that same lay over for careful consideration of delegates, and to be taken up for first reading on October 11th; request complied with.

Directors of "Labor Clarion"—Submitted a progressive report, showing that the "Clarion" had prospered during the year, and hoping for the assistance of all delegates toward furthering the upbuilding of the official paper. On motion the report was ordered filed.

Unfinished Business—Pursuant to motion passed at the last meeting the chair appointed the following committee to assist the Web Pressmen: Bros. Meisner, Beaver, Steimer, O'Connell and Sister Andrews.

Nominations for the following offices were then declared open—Delegates Don Cameron and Jack Zamford were placed in nomination for the executive committee; Delegate R. Baker for the organizing committee, and Paul Scharenberg for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. The secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Council for Delegate Baker, who was declared elected.

Moved that we proceed with the election of executive committeeman; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegate Jas. Wilson as judge, and Bros. Brown and Huntsman as tellers. The roll was called and the judge and tellers announced the result as follows: Delegate Cameron 84 votes, Delegate Zamford 60 votes; the chair declared Bro. Cameron duly elected a member of the executive committee.

New Business—Delegate Frederickson moved that the secretary be instructed to wire the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and on behalf of organized labor invite them to hold their 1914 convention in San Francisco; carried.

On motion the secretary was directed to notify the International Steam Engineers' Union that Council has declared the Crowley Tugboat Company unfair, that nineteen Marine Gasoline Engineers are out, and that Council recommends that international give men financial benefits; motion carried.

On motion the secretary was directed to notify all contractors on the water front that the Crowley Company was unfair.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$484. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$197.50.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Acting Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 18, 1912.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, September 18th, was called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Benj. Schonhoff in the chair. Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Of Emil Eisold, Theodore Lindquist and Jack Zamford of Bakers, Local No. 24 were received and delegates seated.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported having visited Wood Carvers in regard to affiliation with the Label Section; also submitted a report recommending that efforts be instituted boosting union-made goods and union stores in the Mission district by good speakers from an open carriage, who will address the people on Saturday nights on all important corners along Mission street, relative to the purposes of the union label; also recommended that the resolution as adopted by the Labor and Building Trades Councils, requiring all male dele-

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 3047; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

Union Made and Bottled
Soft Drink and Mineral Water

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES: SUTTER 358, C 3589

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE ZENITH OF VAUDEVILLE.

ENGAGEMENT FOR NEXT WEEK ONLY.

ALEXANDER HEINEMANN

The Famous German Court Lieder Singer; Miss Fay Foster, Accompanist; OWEN McGIVENEY, in His Protean Success, "Bill Sikes"; CLAUD and FANNIE USHER, in "Fagan's Decision"; WILLIAMS and WARNER, Musical Merry-makers; LA MAZE TRIO, Eccentric Comedians; ANNIE KENT; E. FREDERICK HAWLEY & CO., in "The Bandit"; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—NAT WILLS, singing by request his Famous Parody on "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

gates to have at least five union-made garments on their person as an insignia of their trades unionism, be made to apply to all male members of all labor unions and that the Labor and Building Trades Councils be requested to address circular letters to all locals to that effect; also that same resolution be forwarded to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at San Diego next month, with the request that they request all labor unions in the State of California to do likewise, believing it will have a tendency to create a better demand for union-made goods and the working card throughout the State of California; also recommended to the State Federation that all central bodies of this State be requested to institute Label Sections along the same lines as the San Francisco Label Section as the best method for properly creating the proper demand by all trades unionists for the union label, card and button; also in regard to the prize contest for best essay on the union label, card and button, recommended that the contest be open for a period of sixty days, beginning October 1st and ending November 30th. No essay to contain over two hundred words, and said contest to be open to all union men and women and their relatives; the title of the essay to be "Best Method on How to Create and Maintain the Proper Demand for the Union Label, Card and Button." The agitation committee to be the judges of the contest and have authority to request the assistance of the officials of the Labor Council. A circular letter will be sent to all unions explaining the contest fully.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Complained of the delegates from the Building Trades Council patronizing saloons in the vicinity of the Building Trades Temple without inquiring why they do not display the union bar card which the bartenders are endeavoring to have displayed by all saloons which sign the Bartenders' agreement as the only assurance that they are getting their one day off in seven. On motion the secretary was instructed to call the matter to the attention of the Building Trades Council as well as the Labor Council. **Glove Workers—**Complained that union men using working and driving gloves do not demand union-made gloves as they should and thereby help the Glove Workers who are struggling hard to maintain their organization; and there is no excuse for not helping the Glove Workers as there are many makes of gloves that bear the union label and of as good quality as the unfair glove. Are you a union man? Then buy union-made gloves. Delegates from the Web Pressmen complained of many union men and women still buying and reading the "Examiner." There is not any excuse for this either as the "Examiner" does not bear the union label, therefore you have the right to shun it, no matter who works on it. **Grocery Clerks** are not receiving the support of the trades unionists of this city as they should in regard to a demand for their union button. Don't patronize any grocery clerk who cannot show his union button, and don't buy from any store that is open on Sunday; it is not a union store and is unworthy of your trade. **Electrical Workers** request that we demand button whenever they are called in to repair or fix any telephone or work of like nature. **Janitors** request that we demand the card or button of the janitor when patronizing any store or hall, in order to help the Janitors unionize these places. **Retail Clerks** request that we refuse to trade with any store in the Mission unless same displays the union store card. **Leather Workers** on Horse Goods requested that hereafter when hiring or using horses that we see that the union label is on the saddle or harness; otherwise don't accept.

Communications—From Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, requiring that we use our influence in getting the Musicians to buy union-made instruments in the future or refuse to hire music of any kind unless they use union-labeled

instruments, or have a permit allowing them to use such instrument until such time as they can get a new one bearing the union label. On motion the secretary was instructed to take the matter up with these two organizations and render what assistance he could.

Unfinished Business—Under this head the report of the agitation committee was taken up, and on motion all recommendations concurred in, and the committee given full power to act in regard to the Mission district campaign in behalf of union-made goods and union stores; also that all unions having advertising matter that can be distributed boosting their label, give same over to the committee or have some member of their local along to distribute the same. On motion and amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the Labor Council relative to the duties of the Label Section as an auxiliary body, as presented by the agitation committee, was indorsed and ordered sent to the Labor Council.

Good and Welfare—Brother John O. Walsh was very highly commended for his admirable address at Sutter Creek on last Labor Day, in the interest of the union label, card and button, it being the consensus of opinion that no better subject could have been chosen, and good results are bound to accrue as a result of his speech.

No further business, meeting adjourned to October 2, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

Notice—When getting shaved don't fail to patronize union barber shops.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal. September 20, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We, your board of directors of the "Labor Clarion," the official publication of this Council, beg leave to submit a report covering the period from September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to report that the past year has shown from a financial standpoint, a very material improvement in the paper. During the year 1911, the paper lost \$945, while for the year covered by this report, the paper has earned, clear of all expense, a profit but 76 cents short of \$800; thus making a difference between the business of last year and that of this year of \$1741.24.

The paper has during the past year gradually reduced its indebtedness, and is enabled, because of the success of the past year, to herewith send a check for \$250 to the Council as a payment on the \$1000 loan advanced to the paper in December, 1905, thereby reducing the paper's indebtedness to the Council to \$500. Check for \$250 accompanies this report.

We bespeak for the paper a more generous support than has been accorded in the past. The paper is of value and assistance to the movement, and every union, and every individual member of a union in the city owes as a duty to the movement and to the paper that degree of co-operation and support which will make the official organ of this Council a power for good in the future, as it has been in the past. There are a few unions which do not subscribe for the paper, and we would urge upon these the desirability of doing so at once.

Following is a statement of the amount of business done and the expenses incurred during the year ending August 31, 1912:

Income	\$10,886.79
Expense	10,090.55

Net profit \$796.24

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. DWYER,

A. J. GALLAGHER,

E. H. SLISSMAN.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission St., Between 21st and 22d; Richmond District Branch, 601 Clement St., Cor. 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, 1456 Haight St., near Masonic Ave.

June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go-- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept. Goldon Red and Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

GALLAGHER-MARSH
BUSINESS COLLEGE
1256 MARKET ST. S.F. CAL.
RECOMMENDED BY THE EXPERTS
SEND FOR LITERATURE

Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



SEPTEMBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143 Second
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	215 Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(20)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(23)	Mitchell, John J.	516 Mission
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co. J. J.	330 Jackson
(42)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	534 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(23)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(82)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	318 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Hauke, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(115)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121 Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
---------------------	------------

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
-------------------------	-------------

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the supreme convention of the Moose lodge held in Kansas City, August 19th to 21st, a resolution was passed to the effect that all printed matter for the supreme lodge and all subordinate lodges of the order should bear the union label of the allied printing trades or the typographical union, wherever it was possible to secure said label on printing. This resolution was signed by William Gurr of San Bernardino lodge, Chas. R. White of Los Angeles lodge, M. M. Donoghue of Butte lodge, president of Montana Federation of Labor, H. T. Hallam of Anderson lodge, and H. C. Peake of Lincoln lodge.

The Omaha Western Laborer has the following: "Cleveland, O., September 14.—Friend Kennedy: I cannot refrain from sending you the glad tidings that your friend (?) Ed Bessette has been relieved of his duties as foreman of the Cleveland Leader, and that he will shortly leave the city. No. 53."

The Allied Printing Trades Club, above 46 Geary street, is to give a jinks tomorrow evening to which all members of the allied trades are invited. There will be boxing, singing, dancing and vaudeville stunts of all kinds and descriptions lasting until the small hours of the morning.

The stickers which are being circulated by those in charge of the Watsonville apple show were printed by the unfair Schmidt Lithograph company.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday, commencing at 1 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets. The delegates to the Cleveland convention will make their report.

According to reports from Portland the printers have been locked out of two of the big job plants in that city incident to the pressmen's strike.

Harry James of the Taylor, Nash & Taylor chapel, has just returned to the city after an extended European trip, during which he visited London, his old home, Liverpool, Paris, and up the Rhine, Berlin and Frankfurt. He had an enjoyable time and has some interesting experiences of the trip to relate.

The next funeral delegation will be composed of the following members: J. Quane, Miss M. Saunry, L. Scharenberg, E. F. Scheneck, George Schwab, F. L. Seward, E. E. Sewell, D. H. Shahan, J. M. Shanley, D. G. Shannon, E. J. Shaw, Miss E. M. Shaw, J. L. Shearer, B. D. Sheridan, Geo. A. Sheridan, A. D. Shipaugh, J. T. Short, T. P. Shufelton, A. M. Signor, Wm. J. Silver, A. H. Sinclair, Robt. Sleeth, W. L. Slocum, R. L. Smail, L. D. Small.

Dr. James Kearney, son of Matthew Kearney, well known to the old-time printers of this city, and brother of George Kearney of the "Examiner," died in Alaska last week. No details as to the cause of death have as yet reached this city.

Harry Tilley's purse held out so well that he did not return from his convention trip until last Friday. He is still so wealthy that he has not yet been able to bring himself around to the working point. He has another excuse for his failure to get into the working harness, but it is said by his friends to be merely an excuse.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammormen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths of trade unionists have been reported: John Huntzelman of the molders, and Harry W. Phillips of the bookbinders.

James W. Shea has been elected and seated as a delegate in the Building Trades Council, from Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union No. 158, vice Fred H. Hutzelman.

M. J. McGuire has been elected by the Iron Trades Council as a delegate to the annual convention of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Rochester, N. Y., in November.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary has appointed Eva Ostino, Daisy Mank and Edith Page a committee to confer with the employers and H. Bolton, representing the international union, on the matter of an increase in wages. The union admitted twenty-one new members at its last meeting.

Butchers' Union No. 3 of South San Francisco will hold a special meeting next Tuesday night which will be addressed by International President John F. Hart on the subject of affiliation with the parent body.

The Carpenters' Hall Association has voted to accept the offer of the Board of Supervisors of \$70,000 for its property on Fulton street, which is included in the site of the Civic Center.

Boilermakers' Union No. 205 has voted to continue on salary as business agent M. J. McGuire, who will represent the international union at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Charles King, 34 Ellis street, was convicted before Police Judge Sullivan of violating the non-payment-of-wages law. King was arrested on complaint of Miss Hilda Richards, a stenographer, who accused King of refusing to pay her salary, amounting to \$80. The case was prosecuted by State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, and is the first conviction under this law. Sentence will be imposed Thursday.

The gasoline engineers are vigorously pushing the boycott against the Crowley Tugboat Company.

Local No. 316 of the Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union has appointed a committee to secure a hall in which to give a jinks and smoker during the latter part of the present month. The local has in the recent past added eight members by obligation and the secretary reports "business good and prospects tip top for some time to come."

Business Agent Condrotte reports that day by day saloon keepers who have been notified to comply with the law that requires employers to give employees one day's rest in seven are sending in notice of compliance with the law, and that in a short time all will comply. The time limit to make arrangements to carry out the provisions of this law will expire shortly and those who neglect to obey its provisions will be haled into court and prosecuted. In each conviction a request will be made for an exemplary punishment on the ground that every saloon keeper has been formally notified and can not set up the plea of "ignorance of the law."

Tools for You

..

ED. JONES

1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

B. KATSCHINSKI

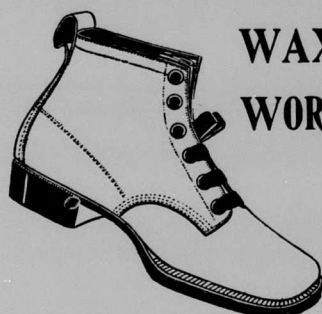
Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

"THE DOUBLE SERVICE"



WAXED CALF
WORKING SHOES

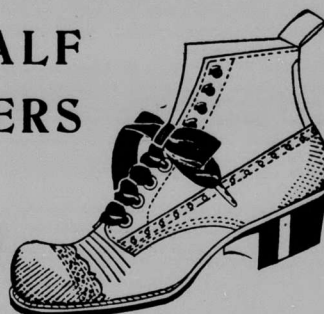
\$3.00

THE BEST WORKING SHOE MADE--Full Stock Calf
Vamps and Tops--Plain "Foot Form" shaped toes--Bellows
tongue Fronts--Hand Welt Double Soles--UNION
STAMPED.....\$3.00

"THE UP-TO-DATE"

GUN CALF
BLUCHERS

\$2.50



A NEAT STYLE FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR--Made of Dull
Finished Gun Metal Calfskin--New "Round Toe" Shape--
Sewed Extension Soles--UNION STAMPED.....\$2.50

Personal and Local

Cooks' Union has asked the Labor Council for a boycott on the Grand View Hotel. Shoe Clerks' Union has made a similar request concerning Sommer & Kaufmann.

No action will be taken on the report of the committee on by-laws and constitution of the Labor Council until after the close of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, has been nominated as a delegate from the San Francisco Labor Council to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. Andrew J. Gallagher declined to run against Scharrenberg, and while nominations will continue in order for another week, it is believed that Scharrenberg will be the unanimous choice of the Council.

President John McLaughlin, of the Labor Council has appointed E. H. Misner, Arthur Beaver, A. E. Steimer, John O'Connell and Minnie Andrews a committee to advise with the Web Pressmen in conducting the strike on the "Examiner."

The Labor Council has elected Don Cameron to a place on its executive board and chosen Roe H. Baker to fill a vacancy on the organizing committee.

The Labor Council will issue a circular letter to affiliated unions urging that steps be taken to compel their members to wear at least five garments bearing the union label. During the discussion occasioned by this resolution the fact was brought out that while the Garment Workers' Union has been able to organize but two local factories within the past eleven years, and that these shops operate only part of the time, on the other hand the Chinese factories are working overtime in order to supply the demand for their non-union goods.

The Bartenders' Union also reported that in the Mission district there are but four saloons displaying the union shop card.

The organizing committee of the Labor Council decided to recommend the granting of a charter to the saw filers with the understanding that they are not to have jurisdiction in places where millmen are employed nor in box factories.

Loretta Anderson-Wheeler, Carrie Clithero, Anna Greer, Estelle Pacha and Jennie Bruning

were appointed by the Waitresses' Union a committee to devise ways and means to arrange for a sick and funeral fund for the benefit of the members. The union will move from the Pacific to Investors' building at the close of the current month.

Local No. 64 of the Steam Engineers' Union received a report Tuesday from J. J. Maher and Jack Tally, their delegates to the recent international convention held in St. Paul, Minn. They reported that the next convention will be held in Peoria, Ill.

Robert T. McIvor, a member of the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, who died last week, was the organizer of the first building trades council on this coast and also the prime mover of the first English speaking Socialist association of this city.

Daniel F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker and R. E. Larabee have been named a committee by local No. 148 of the Journeymen Barbers' Union to arrange for a jinks with vaudeville features to be given in B'nai B'rith Hall the night of December 5th, in celebration of the silver anniversary of the institution of the international body. The local at its last meeting obligated a class of candidates for membership and accepted 10 new applications.

United Laborers' Association No. 1 of San Francisco tonight will receive from its special committee a report as to the number of unions that belong to the Anti-Telephone Merger League, to which it has made several donations in response for financial assistance. At a previous meeting a delegate to the league reported that he had attended two meetings, at one of which there were only seven delegates present and at the next one only two.

Charles Stevens has been elected financial secretary and John Beveridge guard by the Janitors' Union to fill unexpired terms. This organization is making arrangements for a smoker in the early part of November.

At a meeting of the Iron Trades Council last Monday night it was voted to give M. J. McGuire from the Boiler Makers' Union credentials to represent the Council in the metal trades' convention to be held in Rochester, N. Y., three days before the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in that city, next November.

STAGE EMPLOYEES GIVE BENEFIT.

The Alcazar Theatre curtain rose on Tuesday afternoon on the best benefit performance ever given by San Francisco Lodge, No. 21, Theatrical Mechanical Association of America. It is the custom of this organization to give yearly benefits for the sick and charity fund, and local theatre-goers have always responded cheerfully to the call of the men who work behind the scenes. The attractiveness of the programme this time was so great that the Alcazar was taxed to capacity and a goodly sum raised to help the unfortunate brothers of the theatrical profession.

Every theatre in town volunteered the best of its talent. From the Columbia came several members of the "Officer 666" company. Clarence Olliver gave a monologue, George Howell a recitation and Frank McGlynn, assisted by Edmund Pollock and Rose Sheridan, appeared in a sketch. Impresario Lambardi sent over several of his best songbirds, who rendered grand opera selections. The entire Alcazar stock company were represented in the third act of "Lady Windermere's Fan," the current attraction at that playhouse. Kolb and Dill, Maude Lillian Berri, Olga Stech and Percy Bronson came down from the Savoy and contributed all sorts of merriment to the bill. A notable vaudeville act, "The Sugar Plum Girl and the Marshmallow Boy," was the offering of the McIntyre and Hardy from the Orpheum.

Quite a feature was a sketch called "A Wife's Stratagem," interpreted by Louis Imhaus and company. Others on the lengthy programme were: The Four Grahams, Princess; LaBoheme Trio, Republic; Belle and Mayo, from the Empress; James Reynolds, comedian, from the Empress; Bud and Nellie Heim, juvenile performers, from the Empress; Harris and Harris, acrobats, from the Wigwag; May Woods, the glove girl; Dan Casey, the Irish minstrel; Lillian Colson, singer; the Sailors Comedy Four, from the Portola; Proval, mimic, from the Pantages, and Gillen, Wilber and Gillen, instrumentalists.

WHERE HUSBANDS ARE BOUGHT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt recently wrote from Sumatra to "Jus Suffragi," the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, "There is a tribe of natives here in Sumatra occupying a large territory and numbering over a million people, which maintains matriarchal institutions. * * * The first most notable thing is the self-respecting, independent, business-like air of the women. The reason is not difficult to find; they own practically all the property. The children belong absolutely to the mother and the father has no rights over them at all. The property descends from mother to daughter, always in the female line. Names also are continued in the female line only, the husband taking the name of the wife's family. The wife's parents 'buy' the husband, paying from 20 to 200 gulden, according to his social standing. There is a democratic form of government and this is now in the hands of men only. The Dutch officials say that one must not draw the conclusion that women have no part in this local government because men only sit in the balei balei. Instead they speak in no uncertain tone when they have something to say."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made